

The Pocahontas Times.

Andrew & Norman Price, Owners.

"Montani Semper Liberi!"

Andrew Price, Editor

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CIRCUIT COURT convenes on the first Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in June, and third Tuesday in October.

COUNTY COURT convenes on the first Tuesday in January, March, October, and second Tuesday in July.—July is levy term.

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Will visit Pocahontas County at least twice a year. The exact date of his visit will appear in this paper.

DR. J. H. WEYMOUTH,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
ELKINS, W. VA.

Will visit Pocahontas County every spring and fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in The Times.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,
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The Pocahontas Times.

PANAMA CANAL.

It may be news to many of our readers, as it was to the writer, that work upon the Panama Canal is progressing. A few years since there was a scandalous failure and breakdown, but out of the wreck sixty millions of francs were found available and forty millions more have been secured from the officers, making a hundred million francs or twenty million dollars. This is now being used in construction. Another hundred million of francs are needed, which will be forthcoming as wanted, as there is no better investment in sight. This work will be forty-five miles in length, and fifteen miles have been completed, twelve miles upon the Atlantic coast and three upon the Pacific. By treaty by the United States with Columbia in 1846, this country alone has the right to free ingress and egress on the canal and no change can be made in its condition. When this canal is finished, this country will have more than the favored nation clause in rights of transit for its war vessels. The probabilities of this ship canal between the oceans are simply astounding.

It looks as if the whole world is threatened with labor troubles. In England the engineers of stationary engines have quit their places, and the strike promises to be long and fierce. Both the employers and employed refuse all proposals for arbitration, and so as matters now stand it seems that when settlement is made it will be on the basis of the survival of the fittest. Forty London firms joined in a lockout, and by way of retaliation the engineers are calling out the other men, and one hundred thousand are now idle in London.

The French authorities have recommended an appropriation of fifty-two million dollars on the navy, over and above the usual estimates. This indicates a large increase to the naval resources which are already very formidable. The Turks too are on the move, the Sultan having recently contracted with an English firm by the terms of which agreement twenty-five millions of dollars are to be expended in the purchase of new battle ships and modernizing the ships in hand.

News comes from Hammerfest that Mr Andree is now on his way to the Pole, having started on the 11th of July in a balloon prepared for the purpose. Parties are observing the currents for the messages he promised to drop into the sea, placed in curiously designed floating appliances. While probabilities may be in his favor, none but himself seem to have much confidence in his being able to make the Pole, after all.

Those acquainted with French history will readily recall the fact that the Bastille fell July 14, 1789. The recent celebrations of this event seem to have been unusually gay and spirited. The finest weather prevailed throughout the whole country. This celebration means the same to every French Republican that the fourth of July means to the true American patriot, it being the birthday of liberty in France.

DIODEGENES was on foot, with a bicycle lantern. "Wh ydo you carry that lantern?" inquired the king. "I am looking for the best wheel on the market," quoth Diogenes, "and up to the present date each man I have met has recommended a different one.—Washington Capital.

THE Cretan insurgents evidently have a good opinion of their own prowess. They have informed Admiral Harris that, if 5,000 of their number were allowed to go to Thessaly, they would soon drive the Turks across the frontier. The admiral thinks it is a pity they were not allowed to try.

THE class in political geography will be interested to know that Hawaii is the last island group in the whole vast Pacific Ocean that remain independent. If Hawaii be annexed the "partition" of the Pacific will be complete.

BIOGRAPHIC NOTES.

For more than a hundred years the Wanless name has been a familiar one in our region of country. According to tradition vaguely entertained Ralph Wanless and Stephen Wanless, natives of England, came to Virginia and settled on the Wanless place near Mount Tabor school house in "The Hills" five miles north of Huntersville.

One of Ralph's sons was William Wanless, who married Nancy Wilson from Augusta County, near Fort Defiance. She was a sister of Margaret (Peggy) Moore, wife of Isaac Moore, senior, of Knapp's Creek. Mr and Mrs Wanless settled on Back Alleghany, and were the parents of nine daughters and seven sons. The daughters were Rachel, Jane, Eliza, Martha, Nancy Ann, Margaret, died 7 years; Mary, died 15 years; Malinda, a young woman when drowned in Leather Bark; and Matilda. The sons were James Wanless, near Dunmore; Andrew Wanless married Margaret Potts and lived on Back Alleghany; Nelson Wanless, a Confederate soldier, was captured at the Big Spring and died at Beverly, 1863; Ralph Wanless and Allen Wanless, and then two unnamed sons who died in infancy.

Rachel, the eldest daughter of William Wanless the early settler of Back Alleghany, married the late John Logan, Esq., and settled in Randolph County, and finally located on Back Alleghany. Mr Logan was a very estimable citizen, a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, and a very skillful cabinet maker, and an upright person in his dealings. In reference to the Logan family these particulars are given. Nancy Jane Logan is on Back Alleghany. Eliza Ann Logan became Mrs Enos Curry and lives near the old homestead. Mary Elizabeth Logan was married to John Curtis, and settled on Back Alleghany. Rebecca Logan married James Galford, and lives on Back Alleghany. Ina Josephine Logan was married to Samuel Renick Hogsett, and lives on Brown's Creek. Preston Logan died at the age of seven, and William Logan when three years old. Jane, second daughter of William and Nancy Wanless, was married to the late David McLaughlin, Esq., near Driftwood. Mr McLaughlin was an influential citizen in his community and prominent member of the M. E. Church, South, Dallas McLaughlin, near Driftwood; Dr McLaughlin, a well-known citizen at Addison; Joseph McLaughlin and James L. McLaughlin at the old homestead are their sons. Their daughter Nancy became the second wife of Uriah Hevener, Esq., near Green Bank, and Emma became Mrs L. J. R. Dysard, of Travellers Repose.

Eliza Wanless was married to the late Chesley K. Moore, formerly of Dunmore, and now lives on Back Alleghany. Martha Wanless became Mrs Henry Nottingham. Nancy Ann Wanless married P. Nicholas, and moved to Minnesota where she now lives. Matilda Wanless was married to William Cassell, on Greenbrier River a few miles west of Green Bank. Her children were George and Nancy Jane. George Cassell entered the service of the southern Confederacy in the late war between the States. He was wounded in Battle and died from his injuries. Nancy Jane Cassell is now Mrs Henry Barlow, near Edray, Pocahontas County. Her sons are Neal, Anderson, Page, Davis, Asa, and her daughters Ruth, now Mrs James White, on Laurel Run, and Effie, the youngest, at home with her parents.

Neal Barlow married Miss Frances Sharp, and settled near Verdant Valley. Anderson Barlow married Miss Silva, near Mill Point, and has settled near the homestead. Page Barlow, M. D., a rising young physician, is located on French Creek, in Upshur County. Davis Barlow, Esq., married Miss Lulu, youngest daughter of Taylor Moore, Esq., near Edray. He is the superintendent of schools for Pocahontas County, and a

prominent teacher. Asa Barlow married Miss Effie, eldest daughter of Mr S. B. Moore, near Edray, and lives near the Barlow homestead.

Thus far has the compiler been able to illustrate the history of the Wanless relationship, aided by Mrs Rachel Logan and her daughter Josephine Hogsett. There are other branches of this relationship in other sections of the county that may claim our attention hereafter. Whenever this should be done then the parties not mentioned in this may receive due recognition.

The Rev James Wanless, a brother of William Wanless, was in his day widely known as a minister of the M. E. Church, and in the last years of his life was in the pale of the M. P. Church. Early in life he married Miss Elizabeth Sharp, daughter of John Sharp, senior, one of the original settlers near Frost, and settled on Thorny Creek, at the place owned at this time by Newton Fertig. Sometime in the twenties James Wanless cleared considerable land. Upon the sad and sudden death of his brother Stephen he adopted the three fatherless nephews and reared them to manhood. In the meantime he prospered financially and bought from James Sharp the property now occupied by John F. Wanless. In connexion with his farming enterprises, James Wanless operated two mills, and prospered enough to accumulate a very respectable competency for those times.

James Wanless was a zealous local preacher and rarely ever spent a silent Sabbath. He seemed to have had great admiration for John the Baptist as a model backwoods preacher. It was evidently his belief that his duty was to lift up a voice in the Pocahontas wilderness against the vanities of the times. His spirit would be deeply stirred by the advent of a new fashion, and then he would look up our Redeemer's eulogistic questions about John the Baptist. The writer once heard him preach, with Matthew xi. 8 for his text: "But what went ye out for to see? A man clothed in soft raiment? behold they that wear soft clothing are in kings' houses."

While commenting on the wearing of soft raiment then the preacher would assign to the fashions and the vices their portion in due season, as he thought it was needed. "Now just consider what I say, my brethren and hearers. How would John the Baptist have looked in a swallow-tailed coat, a Black Betty of apple jack sticking out of one of the pockets, a big quid in his cheek and squirting out stuff too nasty for a hog to smell at; a half-bushel hat on his head, and long-toed boots like some of the sights we see nowadays." The devout people felt it would have been out of the question for John the Baptist to have been fond of such things, and so they took it all very seriously, and many of the younger people from their talk evidently thought that to be in the fashion was to make a sure thing of going to the bad place.

While it is hard to suppress our smiles, still it must be acknowledged that when it was regarded and felt to be a Christian duty to be plain and economical, it saved a vast deal of needless expenditure, and to rear a family and furnish a passable home was not the heavy, perplexing business it is now.

Under such impressions young people did not care for a thing in the world but for each other. They were all the world to one another, and so they were not afraid to marry the first good chance they had, and the happiest day of their lives was when they stood together at some selected spot in the virgin forest and made a start at building up a home, with nothing in sight but willing hands and loving hearts and a three-sided, bark-covered camp.

Now it is in order for Judge Bradley, of Washington, to order the acquittal of the whole American people for contempt of the Senate. He can do so on a technicality, but not otherwise.—Springfield, Mass., Republican.

THE HOPE OF ISRAEL.

While comparatively little is seemingly said about the Hebrews, yet a most significant movement is on hand in the interest of that strange, mysterious people.

In August next there is a council called to rationalize the people and organize a new nation in Palestine. For twenty centuries these wonderful people cherished the hope of being restored to their own land, and this confident expectation is more vivid now than it has been since the dispersion. No parties are interested in keeping the Hebrews from the land of their fathers but the Turks. There are quite a number of reasons why some of the European powers, Russia more especially, should be glad of the assistance the Hebrews could give in bringing to bear another force against Turkey.

There are many of the Hebrews, however, while believing that their people will sooner or later be in possession of Palestine, who have no intention themselves to leave their adopted country. They are loyal citizens of the United States or England, and any dreams they may have of a home country for their people interferes in no perceptible way with their fealty to the government under which they may be living. There is something to be proud of in the unique position the Hebrews occupy as the only historic people, in all that pertains to human history, who have kept their personality as a people without self-government, or that have survived the want of a state.

Quite recently a meeting was held in New York to discuss a plan to farm a new Jewish state, which is the question to be considered by Jewish representatives from all parts of the world, in Munich, next month. At the New York meeting one of the speakers said: "We would be ingrates to leave this country where we have so many privileges, and when I speak for a new land for our people I do not contemplate an exodus from here. We want to form no political party, but a Jewish state in the Orient would be a blessing to thousands who are to-day homeless."

Another speaker said: "We need no country; we are a people without a country, and in that we differ from any other people that has ever existed. Nations have been driven from their countries and have been absorbed by their victors and have vanished from the earth forever; but we live on without a country, and the schema yisrael of the Jew makes that country his country where he utters it."

Our readers may expect to hear something very interesting about this people before so very long, if they will read of what may be decided upon by the convention at Munich, in August. It is a great compliment to the United States that so many of the Jews declare they will never leave this country, it being good enough for them. Freedom of conscience has done more for the United States in the matter of intellectual advancement than any other one cause that has been at work upon the character of the American people. s. c. z.

An authority on both chess and checkers, Mr. E. A. Benjamin, has the following to say in relation to the two games:

"I think Checkers compares to Chess about like the game of marbles does to billiards. In other words to be plain I am of the opinion that when you talk of about complex, intricate, and scientific games, Chess beats Checkers about as daylight does a kerosene lamp."

THE editor of a country paper out in Iowa is determined that no one in his locality shall get away from him, if he can help it. In a recent issue, he gets after his constituents in this forcible style: "Persons knowing themselves indebted to this office are requested to call and settle. All those who are requested to call and find it out. All those indebted and not wishing to call are requested to stay in one place long enough for us to catch them. All those who are not indebted are requested to call and become indebted."

The Same Old Sarsaparilla.

That's Ayer's. The same old sarsaparilla as it was made and sold 50 years ago. In the laboratory it is different. There modern appliances lend speed to skill and experience. But the sarsaparilla is the same old sarsaparilla that made the record—50 years of cures. Why don't we better it? Well, we're much in the condition of the Bishop and the raspberry: "Doubtless," he said, "God might have made a better berry. But doubtless, also, He never did." Why don't we better the sarsaparilla? We can't. We are using the same old plant that cured the Indians and the Spaniards. It has not been bettered. And since we make sarsaparilla compound out of sarsaparilla plant, we see no way of improvement. Of course, if we were making some secret chemical compound, we might. But we're not. We're making the same old sarsaparilla to cure the same old diseases. You can tell it's the same old sarsaparilla because it works the same old cures. It's the sovereign blood purifier, and —it's Ayer's.

How to Tell a Mad Dog.

When you hear the cry of "Mad dog!" the chances are many thousands to one that the dog is not mad; when a person is bitten by a dog which is really mad, the chances of hydrophobia are very slight indeed. Such are the statements made by John P. Haines, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in Our Animal Friends for July.

What is to be done if you happen to be bitten by a dog that is supposed to be rabid? The best thing you can do is just to take a few vapor baths, as hot as you can bear them. The perspiration will eliminate any poison which may have been introduced into the system. Then endeavor to forget all about it. If you follow this simple advice, the chances are incalculably great that you will be perfectly safe.

But there is such a disease as rabies and it is important for the public, as well as yourself that you should know whether a sick dog is or is not rabid. If you will note the following facts, you will have no difficulty. You will probably find them quite different from the popular fancies by which most persons are misled.

1. It is supposed that a mad dog dreads water. It is not so. The mad dog is very likely to plunge his head to the eyes in water, tho he can not swallow it and laps it with difficulty.

2. It is supposed that a dog runs about with evidences of great excitement. It is not so. The mad dog never runs about in agitation; he never gallops; he is always alone, usually in a strange place, where he jogs along slowly. If he is approached by dog or man, he shows no sign of excitement, but when the dog or man is near enough, he snaps and resumes his his solitary trot.

3. If a dog barks, yelps, whines or growls, that dog is not mad. The only sound a mad dog is ever known to emit is a hoarse howl, and that but seldom. Even blows will not extort an cry from a mad dog. Therefore, in an any dog, under any circumstances, utters any other sound than that of a hoarse howl, that dog is not mad.

4. It is supposed that the mad dog froths at the mouth. It is not so. If a dog's jaws are covered or flecked with white froth, that dog is not mad. The surest of signs that a dog is mad is a thick andropy brown mucus clinging to his lips, which he often tries vainly to tear away with his paws or to wash away with water.

5. If your own dog is bitten by another dog, watch him carefully. If he is infected by rabies, you will discover signs of it possibly in from six to ten days. Then he will be restless, often getting up only to lie down again, changing his position impatiently, turning from side and constantly licking or scratching some particular part of his head, limbs or body. He will be irritable and inclined to dash at other animals, and he will sometimes snap at objects which he imagines to be near him. He will be excessively thirsty, lapping water eagerly and often. Then there will be glandular swellings about his jaws and throat, and he will vainly endeavor to rid himself of a thick, ropy, mucous discharge from his mouth and throat. If he can, he will probably stray away from home and trot slowly and mournfully along the highway or across country, meddling with neither man nor beast, unless they approach him, and then giving a single snap. The only exception to this behavior occurs in ferocious dogs which, during the earlier stage of excitement, may attack any living object in sight.

These symptoms of rabies are condensed from valuable information received from physicians of undoubted authority.

A Postmaster's Report.

When it was arranged for postmasters to send in quarterly reports, many queer documents were furnished. The following is on file in the post office department: waterford, fulton c. ils. July the 9, 1856.

master jimes buchamin, president of United States—Dear Sur Bean required by the instructions of the post office to report quarterly, I now foolish that pleasein duty by reportin as follows. The Harvestin has been goin on pretty well and most of their labors have got their cuttin dun. wheat is hardly an average crop, on rollin lanscorn is yellowish and wont cut morn ten or fifteen booshils to the akter the health of the communities is only tolerable meecils and colery have broken out about 2 and a half miles from hear, their are a powerful awaken on the subjec of religun in the pots naborhood and meny souls are ben made to know their sins forgiven miss nancy Smith a near nabor had twins day before ysterday and one of them is a poor scraggy thing that wont live out half its days that is about all i know and have to report at present quarter give my respect to Mrs Buchamin and subscribe myself yours Trooley Abigail jenkins p m at fulton Co ils

"Has it ever occurred to you," says J. H. Allen in Dixie, "to think of the unscientific absurdity of the modern parlor stove? Here we have an apparatus built for the express purpose of radiating heat, and yet so constructed that it will give out the minimum amount of radiation. Everything that can be nickel-plated receives such a coating, and mica doors are used in great profusion, and yet the mica radiates but eighty per cent. of the heat of black meal and nickel but twelve per cent., so that the good housewife who is delighted with the beauty of her parlor base-burner is probably burning two or three times the amount of coal that she would be called upon to burn if she should strip off all of the ornamentation and content herself with something black that is scientifically useful.

The Pilot, of Boston, says that an example which Catholics might profitably follow as to methods of raising money for religious purposes has been set by some Anglican ladies in London. They have organized under the title of "The Society of Church Beggars," with distinct purposes to abolish fairs and bazars, and offer personally to collect for any church or charity whose representatives will promise not to have recourse to these objectionable methods. The arguments they use are, that church fairs are not in churchly spirit and that, if a good cause be properly presented, people are reasonable enough and religious enough in main to give without getting some trivial sweetmeat or ornament in exchange for their money.

A GENTLEMAN who was fishing on Seventh Lake in New York a few days ago became tired and sleepy. So he anchored his boat near the shore in a shady spot and went to sleep. After while he was awakened by something blowing upon his face, and when he opened his eyes he saw a big buck standing to his belly in the water beside the boat and with his nose close to the fisherman's face. The gentleman lay quite still rather enjoying the situation. About that time another boat came around the corner into the little cove, and the buck with a bound disappeared in the woods.

Any additional duty on hempen rope can not fail to injure the important lynching industries of Ohio and the Southern States.—Detroit Tribune.